

PARADE OF THE UNDERWOOD DELEGATES

gations and offered to abide by the result. New York State ignored his challenge and Mr. Ryan offered to withdraw from the Virginia delegation. His Virginia fellow delegates refused to accept his offer and assured him that they would combat the Ryan insult.

After speeches in which Bryan bitterly assailed both Ryan and Belmont to their faces and was answered in turn by equally forceful thrusts from members of the Virginia and other delegations, he withdrew the part of his resolution which called for the purging of the convention of Ryan and Belmont. Mr. Bryan withdrew this part of his resolution on the ground that the States objected to interference with their prerogatives by the national convention.

What Amended Resolution Declared.

The part of the resolution that was left declared that the Democratic party was opposed to the nomination of any candidate for President who is the representative of or under any obligation to J. P. Morgan, August Belmont, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont, or any others of the privilege hunting or favor seeking class.

This extraordinary resolution was passed by the convention late to-night by a vote of 88 to 100. It required a two-thirds vote, or 73 to put the resolution through.

By the vote to-night Mr. Bryan feels that he has again demonstrated his strength in the Democratic convention. He considers it a vindication of his stand against the selection of Alton B. Parker as temporary chairman. He contends that the same issues were involved in this contest as were presented in the former one.

Apparently, however, there is no marked significance as between the candidates in to-night's vote. New York's delegation, for instance, including August Belmont, voted for what was left of the Bryan resolution, and the Virginia delegation's votes, with the exception of one-half vote, also were cast in favor of it.

Many of the delegations that voted against the resolution at first changed their votes after it was apparent that it would go through.

As Bryan's spectacular maneuver to-night has irritated many of the delegates the general impression is that it will alienate part of Bryan's strength.

It was 11 o'clock before this row was out of the way, and then the nominating speeches began. W. B. Bankhead of Alabama presented the name of Oscar Underwood as the first candidate.

Situation Is Chaotic.

The leaders themselves acknowledged when the nominating speeches began that they had no idea what the outcome would be. The situation as regards a candidate was chaotic, and Bryan's attack on Ryan and Belmont had added to the confusion. It was known, however, that New York's votes were to go to Harmon on the first ballot and to Champ Clark on the second. Mayor Gaylor received only two votes in the New York State delegation caucus.

The throwing of New York's votes to Clark was part of an understanding with Charles F. Murphy, by which Clark delivered a sufficient number of votes to insure the election of Judge Parker as temporary chairman. There was a possibility that Illinois and Indiana also might throw their votes to Clark. If Clark is able to hold his Bryan votes, he may stand a good chance for the nomination, but his followers express a fear that many of his delegates will be carried away from him by the first ballot.

Woodrow Wilson supporters entered the convention to-night confident that they would be able to carry off the nomination. Wilson had shown considerable development of strength in the course of the day.

As the nominating speeches began, Clark and Wilson were clearly the most promising candidates, with John W. Kern of Indiana a possibility in the event of a deadlock and with the shadow of Bryan himself hanging over the convention. The conservatives in the convention were prepared to accept Clark first and then either Wilson or Kern in order to defeat Bryan's nomination.

The intention at midnight was to continue in session until the nominating speeches were made and several ballots had been taken. There will undoubtedly be a deadlock between the Wilson and Clark forces on the first ballot. Both control a sufficient number of delegates to exercise the vote power and as neither will consent to the other's nomination the prospect for a long struggle seemed good.

At midnight the probability was that the convention would remain in session all night.

The understanding that the great act of the Democratic show, the nomination of a candidate for President, was to take place brought to convention hall to-night upwards of 25,000 people.

That was the estimate of Robert Crain, the Baltimore loss, who planned the seating arrangements, who planned the seating accommodations, who planned the seating accommodations, who planned the seating accommodations.

"There are seats for 15,000," he said, "and these poor people have let in 25,000. Lord knows what will happen when all the doors are closed. I'm scared."

For the first time delegates and visitors were hungry from the start. They began at 7 P. M. an hour before the convention was due to meet, and they yelled for everything and everything that tickled their fancy.

Bryan, coming in at a back entrance, with Mrs. Bryan, was recognized and got a fine ovation. As the Commemorative settled into his seat back of the chairman's stand and mopped the sweat from his glistening bald head, the delegates gave him and other complimentary broadsides.

There was no lack of features in the preliminary hour. Mrs. Taft came in and there was applause from the few that recognized her. Senator La Follette, who seems to be pretty popular in this gathering, ducked his head in acknowledgment of the hurrah that broke loose when the famous popoular was identified.

At 7:45 P. M. there was just one empty block of seats in the hall, a glowing square of yellow in the black mass on the floor. The New York delegates were very businesslike just then, in a private room with Leader Murphy, figuring out which way the vote was going to jump.

At 8:15 P. M. Chairman James leaned his huge bulk over the platform rail and called the convention to order. He got order with just one whisper of the gavel—a record for this gathering. Then he introduced the Rev. J. Ross Stevenson of Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore. His prayer lasted just a minute and a half.

His Charmed With Excitement.

You could feel the sting of excitement in the air. There was a nervous tension that affected everybody. Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina fought his way through the jammed center aisle and shouted that the police were keeping delegates from entering the hall. The Senator was red hot and there was blood in his eye.

Chairman James threw out his great voice. He shouted:

"I direct the sergeant-at-arms to go



to the entrances and admit every delegate to this convention. And I direct the police to clear the aisles."

As the hubbub died a roar hit the ceiling, for the whole assemblage was whooping at up again for Bryan. The Peerless Leader came to the platform and held up a hand with his familiar gesture.

Bryan paused only a moment. Chairman James asked for unanimous consent for Mr. Bryan to read a resolution he had prepared. Every body knew what was coming, that Bryan was going to try to read Ryan and Belmont out of the party. There was perfect stillness and then Mr. Bryan read the resolution.

Here is the Bryan resolution: "Resolved, That in this crisis in our party's career and in our country's history this convention sends greeting to the people of the United States and assures them that the party of Jefferson and of Jackson is still the champion of popular government and equality before the law. As a proof of our fidelity to the people we hereby declare ourselves opposed to the nomination of any candidate for President who is the representative of or who is under any obligation to J. P. Morgan, August Belmont, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont, or any others of the privilege hunting or favor seeking class."

Resolved, That we demand the withdrawal from this convention of any delegate or delegates constituting or representing the above named interests.

Mr. Ryan was not in his seat in the Virginia delegation and Mr. Belmont's place in the New York delegation also was empty.

Bitter Fight Springs Up.

As Bryan finished there were yells of "No! No!" from various parts of the hall. Delegates leaped up and heralded Bryan. It was certain that a bitter fight was coming.

Senator Luke Lea demanded that any delegate who raised objection to the resolution must give his name, and delegate Gregory Speller of Hartford, Conn., yelled back defiantly and handed his name to the chair. Speller made the point of order that the resolution be referred to the resolution committee.

A hand to hand parliamentary fight followed. Gov. Gilchrist of Florida took the stand and objected to the convention going behind the curtain and interfering with the right of a State to select its delegates either rich men or poor.

Chairman James overruled Speller's point of order and Bryan stepped forward and prepared for a supreme effort. He had twenty minutes for his speech and he went at it with pile driver force.

Mr. Bryan opened the debate with a savage attack on August Belmont, Thomas F. Ryan and Charles F. Murphy. He did not intend that the representatives of the predatory interests should dominate the convention and stifle the will of 6,000,000 Democrats. He spoke of the merciless control of the money trust.

"I am not willing that August Belmont and Ryan shall come here with counsel," thundered Mr. Bryan, "and seek with the managers of this convention to dominate this convention. No sound of fainting or courtesy will stop me from protecting my party. I cannot speak for the delegates. You must take the responsibility."

Mr. Ryan demanded a poll of the New York and Virginia delegates on the question of the withdrawal of Belmont and Ryan. "Congressman Flood," Virginia, followed Mr. Bryan. As he started Senator James K. Vardaman of Mississippi climbed to the platform.

"In the name of the sovereign State of Virginia," said Flood, "I accept the insolent proposition made by the only man in this convention who would dare make it," and there was a terrific yell.

Proar Breaks Out Again.

It died away and all of a sudden broke out again. Murphy and the leaders of the New York delegation were coming up the aisle to their seats. The convention was in an uproar. Delegates and visitors were out of their seats, standing on chairs, frenzied with excitement. The New York leaders had their heads

together and the big men of the convention were dashing here and there for base conferences.

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi began to speak after Chairman James had forced quiet. He warned them that the time had come for reason and common sense to be used. The great opportunity of the party must not be lost, he said. He added:

"The resolutions of Mr. Bryan contain some merit. Of that I must heartily approve." (Great applause.) "John W. Price approved also of the first part of the resolutions, but he declared that Virginia was willing to assume all responsibility for the delegates who selected. Virginia was able to right her own wrongs, he added."

Bryan took the platform again, looked down at Murphy and demanded if New York asked the withdrawal of the last part of the resolution.

"Withdraw it yourself," the New Yorkers yelled back. "Does New York refuse?" Bryan persisted.

There were groans and hisses, but no direct reply. The eyes of the thousands were fixed on Charles F. Murphy, whose face showed almost as much excitement as it had been a mark of stoniness.

"Then," said Bryan slowly, "I reserve the rest of my time for an answer."

Ex-Gov. W. A. McCorkle of West Virginia took up the fight. He had thought that the troubles of the party were over. He did not know one of the men Mr. Bryan had named.

"The Democratic party had never been controlled by the interests and does not believe to-day in being controlled by Ryan, Belmont or any other financial power," he added. "I will then last part of the resolution is not a foolish and senseless resolution."

He predicted that he would be charged with being a friend of the interest, but he would stake his political life for the good of the party. When it seemed that success was coming to the Democratic party, he said, "I will then last part of the resolution is not a foolish and senseless resolution."

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There was a wild scene, followed by another when Congressman Flood of Virginia arose and said, "We do not ask anything of Mr. Ryan. We do not have to go to him."

In ringing tones Congressman Flood said Mr. Ryan had been elected by 1,000,000 Virginians. He had been elected by 1,000,000 Virginians. He had been elected by 1,000,000 Virginians.

Chairman James scolded the galleries and said they should be good. "I am not willing that August Belmont and Ryan shall come here with counsel," thundered Mr. Bryan, "and seek with the managers of this convention to dominate this convention. No sound of fainting or courtesy will stop me from protecting my party. I cannot speak for the delegates. You must take the responsibility."

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while to cut off Ryan and Belmont to save the party."

Bryan quit and there was only moderate applause.

Bryan Attacks Ryan and Belmont.

Here is a stenographic report of Bryan's speech on Ryan and Belmont and some of the replies:

There never has been a more brazen insolent and impudent effort to control the action of a Democratic convention than has been going on here. I do not intend that the representatives of the predatory interests shall dominate this convention and stifle the will of 6,000,000 Democrats.

The control of the money trust is ruthless. It is time that we gave notice to the people of the country that this convention is not under the thumb of the interests represented by Morgan, Ryan and Belmont.

I am not willing that Belmont and Ryan shall come here with counsel and seek to control this convention. No false sense of fairness shall stop me from protecting my party. I cannot speak for you delegates. You must take the responsibility of driving these men from our midst. The time for action has arrived.

One of these men sits with New York and the other sits with Virginia. I make you this proposition: If the State of New York will take a poll of its votes and a majority of them—not all, but a majority—applause—and if New York will on roll call, where her delegates can have their names reported and printed, ask for the retention of Mr. Belmont, and if Virginia will on roll call protest against the withdrawal of Mr. Ryan, I will then withdraw the last part of the resolution.

To this Representative Flood of Virginia said:

In the name of the sovereign State of Virginia, with twenty-four votes on the floor, I accept the insolent proposition made by the only man in this convention who could make it. (Applause.)

Senator-elect Vardaman of Mississippi, followed Mr. Flood. He said:

I sincerely hope that members of this organization will preserve order for the discussion of this question so vital to the Democrats of America. The time has arrived in the history of this organization when good common sense and moderation should prevail. We can't permit this opportunity which the Democrats now enjoy to be squandered. I think the resolution which has been presented to you by Mr. Ryan contains in part some merit. Now listen. (Applause.)

I do not want now to have this convention trench upon the rights of the States in the selection of delegates. I am going to ask you to be quiet while Mr. Ryan makes a statement to the convention."

Modifies His Proposition.

In his second speech Bryan said:

I modify my proposition. Virginia has notified me through two of her representatives that she does not want the last part of this resolution withdrawn for her. If a member authorized to speak for New York will rise and ask that the last part (Cries and shouts of "No!")—if New York asks the withdrawal of the last part of the resolution (Cries of "Yes!")—I will then withdraw the last part of the resolution.

After ex-Gov. McCorkle of West Virginia and Representative Flood of Virginia had spoken, Bryan concluded as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Delegates: It was not necessary (hisses) that the gentleman from Virginia should deliver a eulogy of that State, which was the State in which my father was born, and I (shouts) know the Democrats of Virginia, and four years ago they refused to allow their leading public men to act as delegates unless they consented to be instructed for my third nomination. (Applause.) And it is not necessary for me to defend my own Democracy. My friends, my reputation as a Democrat will not be worth defending whenever it becomes necessary to defend it against a charge made by a friend of Thomas F. Ryan. (Applause.)

I now withdraw. (Shouts.) I do not intend that any Democrat in this convention shall shield his negative vote against the principal part of the resolution by hiding behind the last part of this resolution. I intend that the men who think that the first part of the resolution is either wrong or unnecessary shall have a chance to say so on roll call and not answer to the argument of the gentleman from West Virginia. This question ought not to be brought out for fear it will disturb harmony. I present him the Bible doctrine, and I challenge him (shouts)—the Bible doctrine that if his right hand offend thee, cut it off. And I am sure that if it is worth while to cut off the right hand to save the body, it is worth while to cut off the Democratic party. (Applause and hoots.)

Mr. Nixon said that the New York delegation did not ask for the withdrawal of any part of the resolution. A delegate

requested that the resolution be read as now offered.

Lewis Nixon made the point of order that part of the resolution could not be withdrawn.

Nixon Is Overruled.

Chairman James having announced that the second part was withdrawn, Mr. Nixon was overruled.

Voting on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution was begun at 9:35. It required a two-thirds vote, or 73, to suspend the rules. There was wild discord as the vote of the delegations was cast. The roll clerk had difficulty in hearing anything. There was a hum of voices while State delegations were canvassed, and those in the galleries gossiped loudly as to what it was all about. They didn't know. In fact persons near the speaker's stand could not hear.

There were calls for a roll clerk who could be understood, but nothing happened.

Thomas Taggart spoke to Chairman James, who sent for a squad of police. The police appeared in the main aisle and lined the delegates to their seats. The novel and unexpected proposition of Mr. Bryan caused so much uncertainty among the delegates as to how they should vote that there was much confusion in the delegations. Leaders hustled from the standard of one State to another. The aisles were jammed. In the center aisle between New York and Virginia there was a head to head conference among Murphy, Sullivan, Sheehan, Lewis Nixon and John Quinn, the latter one of Murphy's chief advisers.

Mr. Bryan left his seat and began to talk with Sheehan. While this was going on the vote of States was being taken.

Suddenly Alabama, which cast the initial vote of 21 against the resolution, shifted to 24 votes in favor of the resolution, which brought joy to the Bryanites. Rogers Sullivan, chairman of the Illinois delegation, went to the platform and voted the 28 Illinois in favor of suspending the rules. That surprised the crowd. It was dead quiet even in Virginia, which was called. Congressman Flood announced the vote 23 aye and 1 no. The half vote was cast by Butch Tunstall of Norfolk.

When New York was called Charles F. Murphy walked up the aisle and shouted "New York votes ninety aye!" Virginia and New York were called out of their turn so as to expedite matters. It was apparent that the resolution was going to pass.

It was explained that Mr. Bryan having withdrawn the last part of the resolution naming Ryan and Belmont the leaders agreed to vote for the first part of the resolution referring to the domination of the party of Jefferson by the interests.

Bryan Says Fight Is Won.

Bryan seemed to regard the passage of his resolution as the turning point in his fight against the so-called reactionaries. He had been assured as a delegate after delegation fell in line for the measure. "The influence of the reactionaries in this convention has been eliminated," he said, with a smile and a wave of his hand to dismiss the subject. "None whatever."

August Belmont, who was sitting as a delegate with New York, was even more laconic. Asked if he had any comment he replied: "No."

Both men refused to answer any other questions.

At 10:48 P. M. Chairman James announced the vote, 88 ayes, 100 noes, and added "The resolution is agreed to."

There was a medley of cheers and hisses.

A delegate from Indiana, Major G. V. Menzies of Mount Vernon, moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for President and Chairman James directed the calling of the roll of States.

B. Bankhead of that State, a son of Senator Bankhead, arose to nominate Oscar W. Underwood. It was 10:55 P. M.

"Mr. Underwood appeals to every type of voters," he said. "It is gratifying to know that sectional differences have been forgotten and that Mason and his main argument was that the time had passed when sectional feeling had any bearing on the naming of a candidate."

There was an instant demonstration. Alabama begged it if Georgia, Mississippi and Florida were with her. There were uninstructed delegates here and there who joined in the cheering. A girl in a red jacket was in a chair in the Mississippi delegation, waving an Underwood picture. Somebody loosed a live white pigeon. It fluttered aloft a few seconds, then dropped and was caught by a Georgia delegate, who raised it aloft. A few delegates were up in the Massachusetts and New Hampshire delegations.

At 11:45 P. M. Arizona yielded to Missouri and Senator James A. Reed began his speech nominating Champ Clark with a show of poetry ending "You've got to leave me." He said he wasn't "afraid to leave the fate of Democracy with the conscience and vote of the convention." He slapped Bryan Morgan and Ryan and that may save the Democratic party. (Applause and hoots.)

On March 4, 1913, the Democracy will dissolve the partnership that has existed between monopoly and the Gov-

ernment," he said, raising a shout of approval.

Reed Recites Clark's Record.

Without naming him, Senator Reed declared that his candidate was a progressive, a man who would sink on the commercial sea every pirate craft, but save every honest cargo. He was for the secret ballot. Twenty years ago he had the primary law enacted in his Congressional district. Seven years later he had a right corrupt practice act passed. Five years ago he voted for the initiative and referendum in his own State. He led the fight in the House of Representatives against soldiers and marshals being allowed in election booths. Twenty-five years ago he supported the direct election of United States Senators. He stands for curbing the power of injunctions and he is for preferential primaries. This was only part of his as yet unnamed candidate and then somebody yelled:

"He is not the kind of Democrat."

The crowd objected to the recital of political history of Champ Clark, still unnamed, and there were yells of "Shut him out!"

"Name him!" The delegates and the galleries buzzed.

All the gold in Klondike's treasured sands could not save him from his fate, the speaker said.

Then, at 12:25, Champ Clark, "A lion of Democracy," was nominated.

All over the hall small American flags bloomed from the States representing about 475 delegates believed to be pledged to Clark. It was the first time American flags had appeared in profusion in the convention. Red and blue

REED PRESENTS CLARK'S NAME.

Speaker's Service as Standfast Democrat Pointed Out.

BALTIMORE, June 27. In his speech placed Clark's name before the convention as a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency James R. Reed said in part:

The Democratic party has made mistakes, but it has always held fast to the Constitution. It has always declared that the government must be a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

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New Rochelle

are broad minded men whose people follow them enthusiastically in inter-church activities. The Men's Club of the different churches are recognized as an efficient body of men, while the Women's Work in all the churches is splendidly organized and productive of excellent results. The Sunday laws are strongly enforced, and no theatres nor public entertainments are permitted on Sunday. The Y. M. C. A. is a most effective organization and is housed in a building of its own, which is thoroughly equipped with gymnasium and all that goes to make a Y. M. C. A. the men of the young men. The Y. M. H. A. has recently acquired a new and attractive home.

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FREDERICK H. WALDOFF, Mayor.

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